

# EU imports of organic agri-food products

## Key developments in 2019

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While the EU market of organic agri-food products continues its growth, organic imports remained stable between 2018 and 2019. Looking more in detail into import categories, some shift occurred: a decrease in imports of organic cereals (including rice) and oilseeds (excluding soyabeans) was counterbalanced by increased imports of tropical fruit, oilcakes, soyabeans and sugar. Changes were also observed in the ranking of the main trading partners with Colombia and Kazakhstan entering the top ten suppliers of organic products to the EU. The main importing EU Member States in 2019 were the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Germany.

The present brief describes EU28 data on EU imports of agri-food products in 2019 and reflects on key developments compared to 2018. It characterises these imports in terms of origin and destination, as well as product categories.



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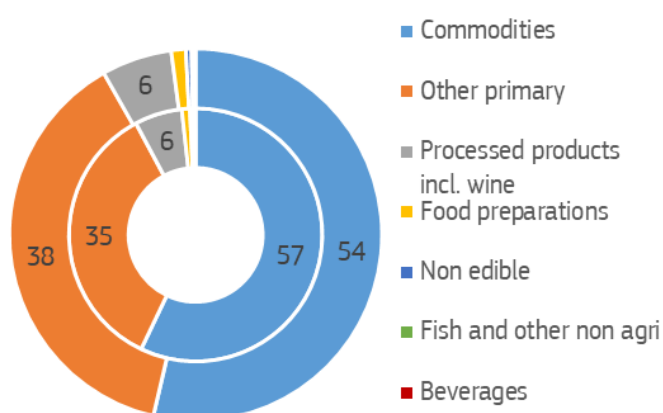
## 1. Organic imports

### Stable import volumes of organic products

In 2019, the EU imported 3.24 million t of organic agri-food products. This represents a negligible increase compared to the 3.23 million t imported in 2018 (+0.4 %).

Commodities represented 54 % of 2019 imports, a slight decrease compared to the previous year. The share of imports of other primary products increased to 38 %.

**FIGURE 1 – Share (%) of total agri-food import volumes by class<sup>1</sup>, 2018 (inner circle) and 2019 (outer circle)**



Source: Traces

**TABLE 1 - Total agri-food import volumes by class<sup>1</sup>, 2018 and 2019 (thousand t)**

	2018 imports	2019 imports	Change (%)
Commodities	1 844	1 740	-5.7
Other primary	1 134	1 236	9.1
Processed products incl. wine	196	198	1.1
Food preparations	34	41	21.4
Non edible	15	16	8.0
Fish and other non agri	7	9	31.5
Beverages	2	3	54.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 231</b>	<b>3 242</b>	<b>0.36</b>

Source: Traces

<sup>1</sup> Classes in this brief are defined in the monthly sheet published by DG AGRI to monitor the EU trade of agri-food products. "Commodities" includes, among others: cereals, vegetable oils and oilseeds, sugars, milk powders and butter, unroasted coffee and

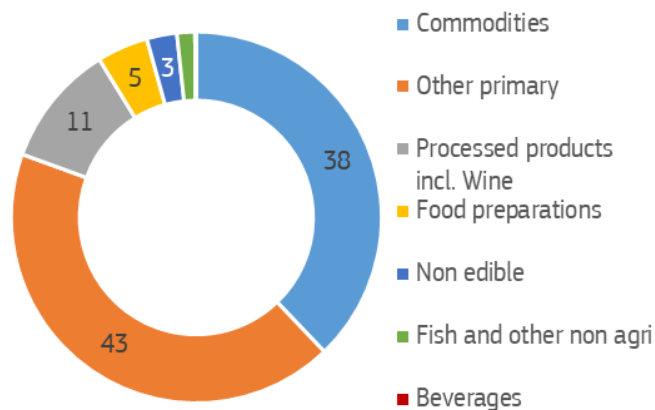
### Higher estimated unitary value of imported organic products

#### Box 1: Estimating the value of organic imports

Data on import volumes of organic products is made available in Traces (TRAdE Control and Expert System)<sup>2</sup>. In the absence of primary data on unit values for organic imports in Traces, estimates have been made using prices for total trade volumes of the same 6 classes and 68 agri-food product categories based on data from Comext.

The unitary value of commodities is comparatively lower than for other agri-food products. As a result, while they represent 54 % of 2019 organic imports in volume, their share is 38 % in value. Other primary products are estimated to account for 43 % of value of organic imports, compared to 38 % in volume. Processed products and food preparations have a much higher unitary value and represent 15 % of total value (respectively 11 % and 5 %), which is more than double their share in volume terms (7 %).

**FIGURE 2 – Share (%) of total agri-food imports in value by class, 2019**



Source: Traces

cocoa. "Other primary" includes: meat products, F&V, milk yoghurt and honey. "Processed" includes: cheese, meat preparations, wine and fruit juices. "Food preparations" includes: infant food, confectionary and pasta. "Beverages" includes: beers, spirits and soft drinks, while "non-edible" covers: plants and essential oils. Moreover, in its scope, the organic regulation covers also products of the fishery sector, which are reported under the label "non agri".

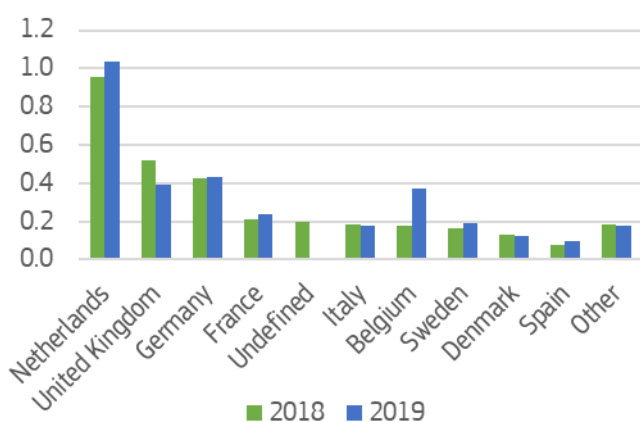
<sup>2</sup> Traces is the European Commission's online management tool hosting the sanitary certificates requested on intra-EU trade and importation of animals, food, feed and plants.

## 2. Origin and destination of organic imports

### Large volume share of organic products enters the EU through the Netherlands

Almost one third of 2019 organic imports into the EU are imported by the Netherlands (32 %). Other important importing EU Member States of organic products include Germany (13 %), the UK (12 %) and Belgium (11 %). Organic imports in Member States which joined the EU after 2004 remain minor at slightly above 3 %.

FIGURE 3 – Organic agri-food import volumes by import country (million t)

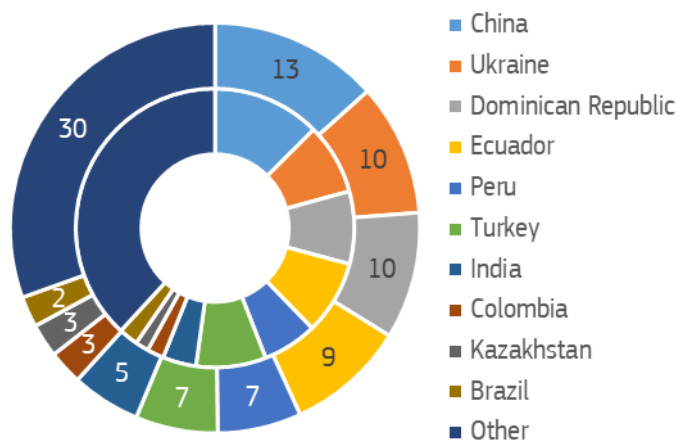


Source: Traces

### Main trade partners for organic imports include China, Ukraine, Dominican Republic and Ecuador

The ten largest export countries of organic products to the EU represent 70 % of imports in 2019.

FIGURE 4 – Share (%) of total organic agri-food import volumes by export country, 2018 (inner circle) and 2019 (outer circle)

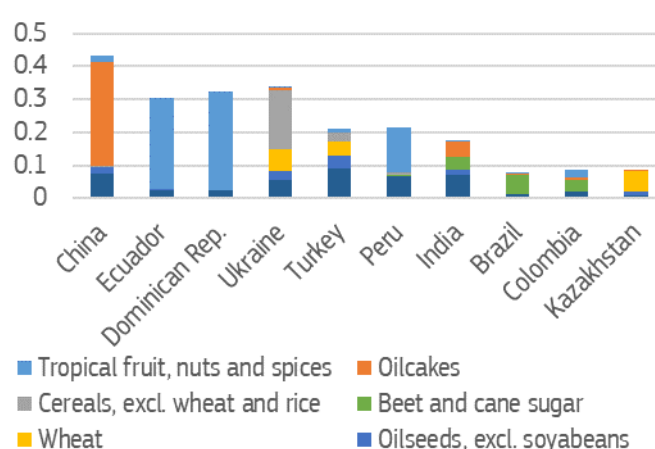


Source: Traces

Together, these ten countries increased their exports to the EU substantially by 13 %. In comparison with 2018, the United States and the United Arab Emirates lost their ranking in the top ten and are replaced by Colombia and Kazakhstan.

Imports from China include mainly organic oilcakes (75 %), while Ecuador, Dominican Republic and Peru supply the EU with organic tropical fruit, nuts and spices. Organic cereals (including wheat, excluding rice) is the main imported product from Ukraine, Turkey and Kazakhstan, and organic sugar the number one from Brazil and Colombia.

FIGURE 5 – Main product categories of organic agri-food imports by exporting country, 2019 (million t)



Source: Traces

## 3. Key imported organic products

### Tropical fruit still on top of imported products

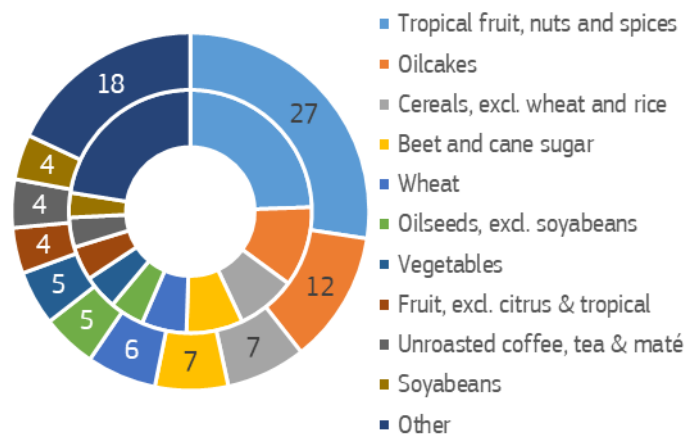
The ten most imported product categories represent 82 % of total organic import volumes in 2019. First come tropical fruit, nuts and spices with 27 % (0.9 million t), followed by oilcakes with 12 % (0.4 million t), followed by cereals other than wheat and rice and by beet and cane sugar (both 7 %, 0.2 million t).

Compared to 2018 organic imports, a significant increase is observed in the volume imported of tropical fruit, nuts and spices (+13 %), oilcakes (+13 %), sugar (+29 %), vegetables (+8 %), unroasted coffee, tea and maté (+11 %) and soyabeans (+25 %). Also, for the first time in 2019, a very small volume of organic cheese was imported (1.2 t).

Remaining top-ten product categories decreased compared to the previous year: cereals other than wheat and rice (-8 %), wheat (-16 %), oilseeds other than soyabeans (-17 %), fruit other than citrus or tropical fruit (-8 %). Volume imported of organic rice, which was in the top-ten organic products imported in 2018, decreased very sharply by 67 % in 2019

(0.07 million t in 2019, compared to 0.22 million t the year before), due to the absence of organic rice imports from the United States in 2019.

**FIGURE 6 – Share (%) of total organic agri-food import volumes by product category, 2018 (inner circle) and 2019 (outer circle)**

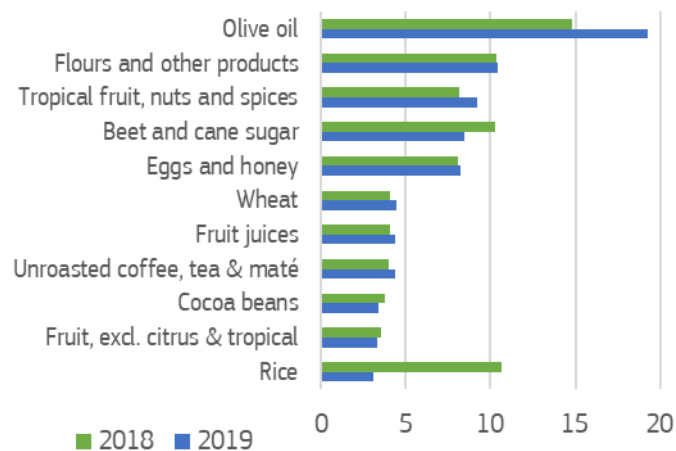


Source: Traces

#### Almost one fifth of imported olive oil estimated to be organic

For some of the products categories, organic imports are estimated to represent a significant share of total imports. In particular for olive oil, almost 20 % of imports are estimated to be organic. For the other product categories, organic imports represent up to a maximum of 10 % of total imports, and for the large majority less than 5 %. Overall, organic agri-food imports are estimated to represent about 2 % of total volume of agri-food imports.

**FIGURE 7 – Estimated share (%) of selected organic agri-food import volumes out of total (organic and conventional) imports by product category**



Source: Traces and Comext

#### 4. Imports of organic cereals, oilseeds and sugar and derived products<sup>3</sup>

Close to half of the imported organic products pertain to the arable crop product categories or to their derivatives (45 % or 1.5 million t). Of these, oilseeds, oilcakes and vegetable oils cover slightly above 0.7 million t (50 %), with the largest category being oilcakes (of which 92 % of soybean meals). Oilcakes are an important feed component for EU livestock production, in particular for organic pigmeat and poultry meat. A further 0.5 million t is composed of cereals and flours (36 %), mainly wheat and maize. The remaining 0.2 million t is sugar (15 %).

Imports of organic oilseeds and derivative products increased on average by 6 % in 2019. Amongst these product categories, only imports of oilseeds other than soyabeans decreased compared to 2018. For cereals (including wheat and rice), organic imports show a decline over all product categories, resulting in an average decrease in 2019 imports of 28 %. With regard to sugar, an additional volume of 29 % was imported.

**TABLE 4 – Organic cereals, oilseeds and sugar import volumes for key product categories, 2018 and 2019 (thousand t)**

	2018 imports	2019 imports	Change (%)
Oilcakes	342	386	13.0
<i>of which soybean meals</i>	305	357	16.5
Cereals, other than wheat and rice	254	233	-8.3
<i>of which maize</i>	224	208	-7.3
Beet and cane sugar	166	214	28.9
Wheat	242	204	-15.7
Oilseeds, other than soyabeans	193	160	-16.8
<i>of which sunflower</i>	103	58	-43.4
<i>of which linseed</i>	29	27	-5.4
<i>of which rapeseed</i>	17	22	30.9
<i>of which sesamum seed</i>	15	19	23.6
Soyabeans	106	132	24.8
Rice	216	71	-67.4
Palm & palm kernel oils	40	41	2.4

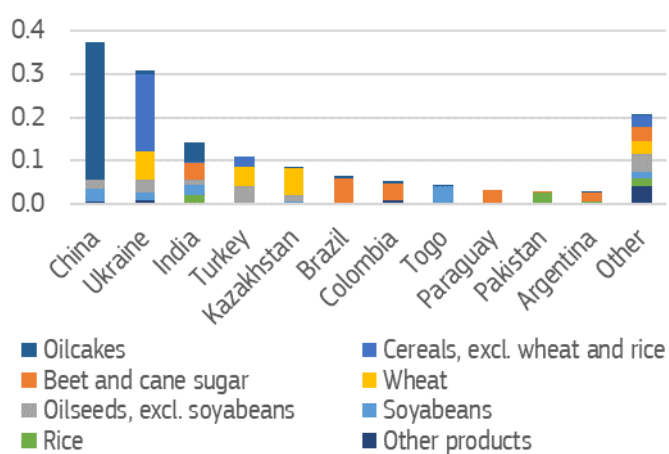
<sup>3</sup> The analysis covers only the largest product categories listed in Table 4. It does not include imports of other organic derived products such as starches, pasta, pastry, biscuits and bread, or ethanol, for which imports remain limited.

	2018 imports	2019 imports	Change (%)
Flours and other products of the milling industry	20	19	-5.0
Vegetable oils other than palm & olive oils	10	13	28.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 588</b>	<b>1 472</b>	<b>-7.3</b>

Source: Traces

Over 80 % of organic oilcakes are imported from China. With regard to oilseeds, important origins include China, Ukraine and India, as well as Togo for soyabeans and Turkey for other oilseeds. A vast majority of organic cereals (excluding rice) is imported from Ukraine (32 % of wheat, 77 % of other cereals) and Turkey (22 % of wheat, 11 % of other cereals) as well as from Kazakhstan for wheat (31 %), Pakistan and India are the main origin country of imported organic rice (respectively 36 % and 25 % of total organic rice imports). Three-quarters of organic sugar is imported from four countries: Brazil (27 %), Colombia, India (both 18 %) and Paraguay (14 %).

**FIGURE 8 – Organic cereals, oilseeds and sugar import volumes by exporting country, 2019 (million t)**



Source: Traces

## 5. Imports of organic fruit and vegetables

Fruit and vegetables is the second largest group of imported organic product categories, with 1.35 million t imported in 2019 (42 % of total organic imports). The largest share is composed by tropical fruit, nuts and spices (66 %) which include mainly bananas (85 % of tropical fruit).

Imports of organic fruit and vegetables increased by 8 % in 2019. A particularly strong increase is observed in imports of tropical fruit, nuts and spices, with 2019 imports close to 0.9 million t (+13 %). Two

categories show however a decrease compared to the previous year: fruit other than exotic and citrus fruit (-8 %) and fruit juices (-3 %).

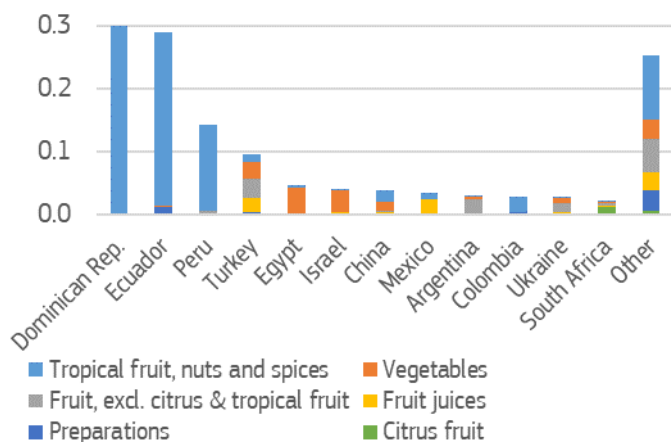
**TABLE 2 - Organic fruit and vegetables import volumes by product category, 2018 and 2019 (thousand t)**

	2018 imports	2019 imports	Change (%)
Tropical fruit, fresh or dried, nuts and spices	785	886	12.8
<i>of which bananas</i>	654	749	14.6
Vegetables, fresh, chilled and dried	147	159	7.9
<i>of which dried leguminous</i>	58	58	1.3
<i>of which potatoes</i>	33	28	-16.1
<i>of which onions, shallots and garlic</i>	13	27	115.5
Fruit, fresh or dried, excl. citrus & tropical fruit	146	134	-8.5
<i>of which apples and pears</i>	59	38	-36.3
<i>of which grapes</i>	20	22	11.0
Fruit juices	89	87	-2.8
<i>of which orange juice</i>	32	30	-4.6
<i>of which apple juice</i>	30	24	-20.1
Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	55	57	3.9
<i>of which preparations of fruit</i>	50	51	1.0
Citrus fruit	29	30	2.7
<i>of which lemons</i>	16	16	5.9
<i>of which oranges</i>	8	7	-4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 252</b>	<b>1 352</b>	<b>8.0</b>

Source: Traces

Organic tropical fruit, nuts and spices are imported mainly from the Dominican Republic (34 % of total, equal to 0.3 million t), Ecuador (31 %) and Peru (15 %). Almost half of the imported organic citrus fruit originate from South Africa (46 %), while other organic fruits come from mainly from Turkey (25 %) and Argentina (17 %). About half of organic fruit juices imported come from Turkey and Mexico (both 25 %). Middle Eastern countries are the main origin of organic vegetables, including Egypt (26 %), Israel (22 %) and Turkey (17 %). For preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts, none of the origin countries significantly emerges over the others.

**FIGURE 9 – Organic fruit and vegetables import volumes by exporting country, 2019 (million t)**



Source: Traces

## 6. Imports of organic permanent crops (excluding fruit and nuts)

Beside organic fruit and nuts, a further 260 000 t of organic permanent crops (and their derivatives) are imported. This includes in particular unroasted coffee, tea in bulk and maté (54 %), of which 92% is coffee, as well as cocoa beans (25 %). Organic imports under these product categories increased slightly in 2019 compared to 2018 (+3 %). While unroasted coffee, tea in bulk and mate increased with 11 %, imports of cocoa beans showed a similar percentage decrease.

**TABLE 3 - Organic permanent crops (excl. fruit and nuts) import volumes by product category, 2018 and 2019 (thousand t)**

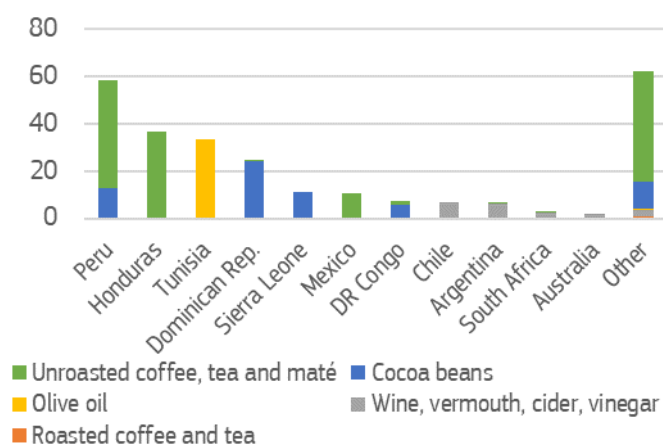
	2018 imports	2019 imports	Change (%)
Unroasted coffee, tea in bulk & maté	127	141	11.1
<i>of which coffee</i>	117	130	11.6
Cocoa beans	74	66	-11.3
Olive oil	30	34	11.6
Wine, vermouth, cider and vinegar	21	20	-5.3
<i>of which wine</i>	19	19	2.3
Roasted coffee and tea	0.8	0.9	13.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>3.3</b>

Source: Traces

Unroasted coffee is largely imported from Peru and Honduras: together, they represent 58 % of the exporting countries under this category (respectively 32 % and 26 %). Cocoa beans come from the Dominican Republic (37 %), Peru (20 %) and Sierra

Leone (17 %). Tunisia is the sole exporter of organic olive oil to the EU. Chile and Argentina export each about a third of organic wine, vermouth, cider and vinegar to the EU, and further quantities are imported mainly from South Africa and Australia.

**FIGURE 10 – Organic permanent crops (excl. fruit and nuts) import volumes by exporting country, 2019 (thousand t)**



Source: Traces

## 7. Imports of organic animal products

**TABLE 5 - Organic animal product import volumes by product category, 2018 and 2019 (t)**

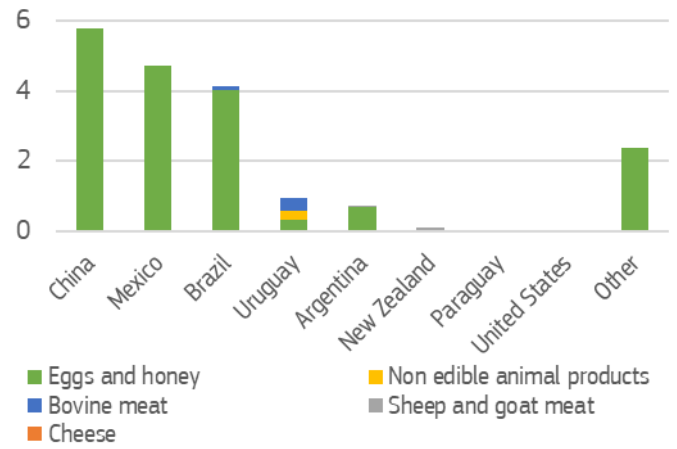
	2018 imports	2019 imports	Change (%)
Eggs and honey	17 808	18 032	1.3
<i>of which honey</i>	17 693	17 901	2.6
Bovine meat, fresh, chilled and frozen	666	486	-27.1
Non edible animal products	453	233	-48.4
Sheep and goat meat, fresh, chilled and frozen	132	71	-46.3
Cheese	0	1	N.A.
Pork meat, fresh, chilled and frozen	19	0	N.A.
Butter	0.2	0	N.A.
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 079</b>	<b>18 823</b>	<b>-1.3</b>

Source: Traces

Honey is the main imported organic animal product. Imports in 2019 remained stable compared to the previous year around 18 000 t. Beside honey, imports of organic animal products in the EU are negligible and represent together less than 1 000 t in 2019.

China, Mexico and Brazil are the main exporting countries of eggs and honey to the EU. Bovine meat and non-edible animal products are imported mainly from Uruguay. Organic sheep and goat meat originates from New Zealand. The 1 t cheese is imported from the United States.

**FIGURE 11 – Organic animal product import volumes by exporting country, 2019 (t)**



Source: Traces



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## Annex I – Volume of organic agri-food imports in the EU by origin country

TABLE 6 - Organic import volumes by exporting country, 2018 and 2019 (t)

Rank	Exporting countries	2018 imports	2019 imports	Change (%)	Share in total (% 2019)	Cumulated share (% 2019)
1	China	404 623	433 705	7.2	13.4	13.4
2	Ukraine	265 817	337 856	27.1	10.4	23.8
3	Dominican Republic	271 801	324 354	19.3	10.0	33.8
4	Ecuador	276 879	304 297	9.9	9.4	43.2
5	Peru	204 871	214 240	4.6	6.6	49.8
6	Turkey	262 722	210 760	-19.8	6.5	56.3
7	India	125 477	176 568	40.7	5.4	61.7
8	Colombia	63 114	87 341	38.4	2.7	64.4
9	Kazakhstan	50 250	85 675	70.5	2.6	67.1
10	Brazil	72 204	78 825	9.2	2.4	69.5
11	Mexico	69 497	74 857	7.7	2.3	71.8
12	Argentina	66 838	63 369	-5.2	2.0	73.8
13	Egypt	46 599	56 591	21.4	1.7	75.5
14	Togo	22 123	44 684	102.0	1.4	76.9
15	Tunisia	40 126	42 591	6.1	1.3	78.2
16	Israel	40 610	40 983	0.9	1.3	79.5
17	Moldova, Republic Of	55 368	40 053	-27.7	1.2	80.7
18	Paraguay	35 121	38 271	9.0	1.2	81.9
19	Honduras	40 235	37 352	-7.2	1.2	83.0
20	Pakistan	27 091	34 116	25.9	1.1	84.1
21	Sri Lanka	26 096	32 089	23.0	1.0	85.1
22	Canada	29 726	30 924	4.0	1.0	86.0
23	Thailand	31 872	30 415	-4.6	0.9	87.0
24	Philippines	23 869	26 487	11.0	0.8	87.8
25	Russian Federation	34 069	26 313	-22.8	0.8	88.6
26	South Africa	23 145	25 430	9.9	0.8	89.4
27	Chile	33 223	24 492	-26.3	0.8	90.1
28	Cote D'Ivoire	14 392	23 503	63.3	0.7	90.9
29	Morocco	19 950	20 744	4.0	0.6	91.5
30	Ghana	14 915	20 318	36.2	0.6	92.1
31	United States	170 533	19 881	-88.3	0.6	92.7
32	Serbia	20 989	18 065	-13.9	0.6	93.3
33	New Zealand	19 148	17 304	-9.6	0.5	93.8
34	Uganda	23 327	16 616	-28.8	0.5	94.3



Rank	Exporting countries	2018 imports	2019 imports	Change (%)	Share in total (% 2019)	Cumulated share (% 2019)
35	Ethiopia	7 265	14 850	104.4	0.5	94.8
36	Costa Rica	16 477	14 776	-10.3	0.5	95.3
37	Bolivia	13 127	13 964	6.4	0.4	95.7
38	Burkina Faso	12 456	13 312	6.9	0.4	96.1
39	Sierra Leone	7 965	11 535	44.8	0.4	96.5
40	Viet Nam	12 561	11 466	-8.7	0.4	96.8
41	Cambodia	8 553	9 480	10.8	0.3	97.1
42	Cuba	13 972	8 731	-37.5	0.3	97.4
43	Indonesia	7 468	7 848	5.1	0.2	97.6
44	Congo, Democratic Republic Of	10 788	7 449	-30.9	0.2	97.8
45	Lao People'S Democratic Republic	1 374	5 968	334.3	0.2	98.0
46	Madagascar	5 162	5 412	4.8	0.2	98.2
47	Nicaragua	3 790	5 182	36.7	0.2	98.4
48	Kenya	6 684	4 846	-27.5	0.1	98.5
49	Senegal	2 637	4 765	80.7	0.1	98.7
50	Tanzania, United Republic Of	4 233	3 514	-17.0	0.1	98.8
51	Japan	2 756	2 958	7.4	0.1	98.9
52	Mali	2 539	2 937	15.7	0.1	98.9
53	Australia	3 375	2 716	-19.5	0.1	99.0
54	Guatemala	1 285	2 548	98.2	0.1	99.1
55	Sudan	2 579	2 187	-15.2	0.1	99.2
56	Benin	1 328	2 081	56.6	0.1	99.2
57	Albania	1 302	1 881	44.5	0.1	99.3
58	Iran, Islamic Republic Of	1 873	1 871	-0.1	0.1	99.4
59	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 475	1 521	3.1	0.0	99.4
60	Sao Tome And Principe	1 472	1 508	2.4	0.0	99.4
61	Algeria	1 198	1 442	20.4	0.0	99.5
62	Papua New Guinea	1 180	1 441	22.0	0.0	99.5
63	Rwanda	1 150	1 366	18.9	0.0	99.6
64	Azerbaijan	966	1 314	36.0	0.0	99.6
65	Mozambique	99	1 216	1129.5	0.0	99.7
66	Uruguay	1 378	960	-30.3	0.0	99.7
67	Belarus	942	943	0.0	0.0	99.7
68	Uzbekistan	949	779	-18.0	0.0	99.7
69	Palestinian Territory, Occupied	461	675	46.6	0.0	99.8
70	Niger	680	640	-5.9	0.0	99.8
71	Panama	6 278	609	-90.3	0.0	99.8

Rank	Exporting countries	2018 imports	2019 imports	Change (%)	Share in total (% 2019)	Cumulated share (% 2019)
72	Lesotho	515	606	17.6	0.0	99.8
73	Chad	1 116	580	-48.0	0.0	99.8
74	Kosovo	544	490	-10.0	0.0	99.8
75	Guyana	433	489	12.9	0.0	99.9
76	Georgia	377	445	18.0	0.0	99.9
77	Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic Of	211	413	95.7	0.0	99.9
78	Kyrgyzstan	49	328	562.7	0.0	99.9
79	Cameroon	401	304	-24.2	0.0	99.9
80	Nigeria	61	289	377.1	0.0	99.9
81	Zambia	304	221	-27.1	0.0	99.9
82	Haiti	222	216	-2.9	0.0	99.9
83	Korea, Republic Of	123	214	74.3	0.0	99.9
84	Maldives	0	187	N.A.	0.0	99.9
85	Myanmar	201	150	-25.2	0.0	99.9
86	Zimbabwe	65	143	120.3	0.0	100.0
87	French Polynesia	138	142	3.2	0.0	100.0
88	El Salvador	95	132	38.9	0.0	100.0
89	Nepal	209	130	-37.7	0.0	100.0
90	Namibia	152	126	-17.1	0.0	100.0
91	Burundi	3	115	4088.3	0.0	100.0
92	Samoa	159	115	-27.6	0.0	100.0
93	Bangladesh	251	114	-54.5	0.0	100.0
94	Saudi Arabia	107	96	-10.2	0.0	100.0
95	Malaysia	20	69	243.9	0.0	100.0
96	United Arab Emirates	127 806	62	-100.0	0.0	100.0
97	Comoros	26	62	137.0	0.0	100.0
98	Armenia	180	54	-69.8	0.0	100.0
99	Somalia	66	50	-24.1	0.0	100.0
100	Vanuatu	0	42	N.A.	0.0	100.0
101	Taiwan	27	37	37.0	0.0	100.0
102	Suriname	18	36	105.9	0.0	100.0
103	Belize	27	28	3.9	0.0	100.0
104	Seychelles	0	24	N.A.	0.0	100.0
105	Jordan	31	24	-22.9	0.0	100.0
106	Montenegro	22	21	-4.0	0.0	100.0
107	Fiji	57	20	-65.8	0.0	100.0
108	Guinea	0	18	N.A.	0.0	100.0

Rank	Exporting countries	2018 imports	2019 imports	Change (%)	Share in total (% 2019)	Cumulated share (% 2019)
109	Lebanon	7	14	98.7	0.0	100.0
110	Guinea-Bissau	0	5	N.A.	0.0	100.0
111	Botswana	0	3	N.A.	0.0	100.0
112	Mauritius	2	3	33.6	0.0	100.0
113	Gambia	1	2	194.6	0.0	100.0
114	Singapore	66	2	-97.7	0.0	100.0
115	Saint Lucia	0	1	N.A.	0.0	100.0
116	New Caledonia	0	0	N.A.	0.0	100.0
117	Oman	0	0	-47.1	0.0	100.0
118	Afghanistan	0	0	-98.9	0.0	100.0
119	East Timor	55	0	-100.0	0.0	100.0
120	Netherlands Antilles	54	0	-100.0	0.0	100.0
121	Equatorial Guinea	46	0	-100.0	0.0	100.0
122	Solomon Islands	28	0	-100.0	0.0	100.0
123	Grenada	3	0	-100.0	0.0	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3 230 675</b>	<b>3 242 382</b>	<b>0.36</b>		

Source: Traces

## Annex II Volume of organic agri-food imports in the EU by product category (t)

TABLE 7 - Organic import volumes by product category, 2018 and 2019 (t)

Rank	Product categories	2018 imports	2019 imports	Change (%)	Share in total (% 2019)	Cumulated share (% 2019)	Estimated share organic/total imports (% 2019)
1	Tropical fruit, fresh or dried, nuts and spices	785 162	885 930	12.8	27.3	27.3	9
2	Oilcakes	341 663	385 924	13.0	11.9	39.2	2
3	Cereals, other than wheat and rice	254 197	233 179	-8.3	7.2	46.4	1
4	Beet and cane sugar	165 811	213 797	28.9	6.6	53.0	8
5	Wheat	241 882	203 927	-15.7	6.3	59.3	4
6	Oilseeds, other than soyabeans	192 514	160 137	-16.8	4.9	64.2	2
7	Vegetables, fresh, chilled and dried	147 471	159 155	7.9	4.9	69.1	3
8	Unroasted coffee, tea in bulk & maté	127 232	141 383	11.1	4.4	73.5	4
9	Fruit, fresh or dried, excl. citrus & tropical fruit	146 111	133 723	-8.5	4.1	77.6	3
10	Soyabeans	105 870	132 079	24.8	4.1	81.7	1
11	Fruit juices	89 008	86 519	-2.8	2.7	84.4	4
12	Rice	216 017	70 509	-67.4	2.2	86.5	3
13	Cocoa beans	74 100	65 751	-11.3	2.0	88.6	3
14	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	54 847	56 983	3.9	1.8	90.3	3
15	Sugar, other than beet & cane	39 400	43 186	9.6	1.3	91.7	2
16	Palm & palm kernel oils	39 644	40 586	2.4	1.3	92.9	0
17	Olive oil	30 125	33 621	11.6	1.0	94.0	19
18	Citrus fruit	29 042	29 837	2.7	0.9	94.9	1
19	Food preparations, not specified	17 994	22 725	26.3	0.7	95.6	5
20	Wine, vermouth, cider and vinegar	21 062	19 937	-5.3	0.6	96.2	1
21	Flours and other products of the milling industry	20 324	19 304	-5.0	0.6	96.8	10
22	Eggs and honey	17 808	18 032	1.3	0.6	97.3	8
23	Bulbs, roots and live plants	12 484	13 519	8.3	0.4	97.8	5
24	Vegetable oils other than palm & olive oils	10 155	13 005	28.1	0.4	98.2	0
25	Miscellaneous seeds and hop cones	7 332	9 157	24.9	0.3	98.4	9
26	Gums, resins and plant extracts	7 060	8 720	23.5	0.3	98.7	3

Rank	Product categories	2018 imports	2019 imports	Change (%)	Share in total (% 2019)	Cumulated share (% 2019)	Estimated share organic/total imports (% 2019)
27	FISH	5 828	7 098	21.8	0.2	98.9	N.A.
28	Soups and sauces	5 940	6 226	4.8	0.2	99.1	2
29	Infant food and other cereals, flour, starch or milk preparations	4 483	4 882	8.9	0.2	99.3	2
30	Starches, inulin & gluten	3 947	3 823	-3.1	0.1	99.4	3
31	Pasta, pastry, biscuits and bread	2 917	3 318	13.7	0.1	99.5	0
32	Pet food	1 844	3 096	67.9	0.1	99.6	0
33	Water and soft drinks	1 718	2 585	50.5	0.1	99.7	0
34	Other feed and feed ingredients	2 580	2 191	-15.1	0.1	99.7	0
35	Cocoa paste and powder	1 812	2 160	19.2	0.1	99.8	0
36	NON AGRI	729	1 525	109.1	0.0	99.9	N.A.
37	Essential oils	1 170	1 192	1.9	0.0	99.9	3
38	Roasted coffee and tea	788	894	13.4	0.0	99.9	1
39	Bovine meat, fresh, chilled and frozen	666	486	-27.1	0.0	99.9	0
40	Chocolate, confectionery and ice cream	382	459	20.1	0.0	99.9	0
41	Sugar alcohols	250	450	80.0	0.0	100.0	1
42	Ethanol	233	352	51.4	0.0	100.0	0
43	Coffee and tea extracts	253	342	35.4	0.0	100.0	0
44	Spirits and liqueurs	99	261	164.4	0.0	100.0	0
45	Non edible animal products	453	233	-48.4	0.0	100.0	0
46	Fatty acids and waxes	74	85	13.7	0.0	100.0	0
47	Sheep and goat meat, fresh, chilled and frozen	132	71	-46.3	0.0	100.0	0
48	Odoriferous substances	42	19	-55.7	0.0	100.0	2
49	Cut flowers and plants	1	9	542.7	0.0	100.0	0
50	Cheese	0	1	N.A.	0.0	100.0	0
51	Pork meat, fresh, chilled and frozen	19	0	-100.0	0.0	100.0	0
52	Butter	0	0	-100.0	0.0	100.0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3 230 675</b>	<b>3 242 382</b>	<b>0.36</b>			<b>2</b>

## Annex III Volume of organic agri-food imports in the EU by origin country for top ten product categories

TABLE 8 - Organic import volumes of tropical fruit, fresh or dried, nuts and spices, by exporting country, 2018 and 2019 (thousand t)

	2018 imports	2019 imports	Change (%)	Share (% <sub>2019</sub> )
Dominican Republic	243.5	299.3	22.9	33.8
Ecuador	250.4	275.6	10.1	31.1
Peru	135.3	136.3	0.7	15.4
Colombia	19.0	24.9	31.2	2.8
Cote D'Ivoire	12.7	20.3	60.3	2.3
China	11.4	18.8	65.0	2.1
Ghana	11.5	18.3	58.5	2.1
Turkey	11.1	11.9	7.1	1.3
Mexico	11.5	11.2	-2.2	1.3
Viet Nam	7.7	7.4	-2.8	0.8
Tunisia	6.8	6.2	-8.7	0.7
Burkina Faso	4.4	5.0	12.4	0.6
Costa Rica	8.3	4.6	-44.6	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>785.2</b>	<b>885.9</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Share selected countries in total (%)</i>	93	95		

Source: Traces

TABLE 9 - Organic import volumes of oilcakes by exporting country, 2018 and 2019 (thousand t)

	2018 imports	2019 imports	Change (%)	Share (% <sub>2019</sub> )
China	300.2	318.0	6.0	82.4
India	17.3	45.4	162.9	11.8
Ukraine	2.6	8.8	244.8	2.3
Brazil	4.2	5.7	35.2	1.5
Kazakhstan	6.6	2.0	-68.9	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>341.7</b>	<b>385.9</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Share selected countries in total (%)</i>	97	98		

Source: Traces

TABLE 10 - Organic import volumes of cereals, other than wheat and rice, by exporting country, 2018 and 2019 (thousand t)

	2018 imports	2019 imports	Change (%)	Share (% <sub>2019</sub> )
Ukraine	113.9	179.4	57.5	76.9
Turkey	46.6	24.9	-46.6	10.7
Moldova, Republic Of	22.3	9.2	-58.8	3.9
Bolivia	7.3	8.3	14.2	3.6
Peru	5.3	5.8	8.7	2.5
Russian Federation	14.7	1.6	-89.3	0.7
United Arab Emirates	36.6	0.0	-100.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>254.2</b>	<b>233.2</b>	<b>-8.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Share selected countries in total (%)</i>	97	98		

Source: Traces

TABLE 11 - Organic import volumes of beet and cane sugar by exporting country, 2018 and 2019 (thousand t)

	2018 imports	2019 imports	Change (%)	Share (% <sub>2019</sub> )
Brazil	53.2	57.7	8.3	27.0
Colombia	21.6	38.1	76.5	17.8
India	22.8	38.0	66.9	17.8
Paraguay	22.0	28.9	31.5	13.5
Argentina	17.7	19.4	10.1	9.1
Thailand	10.8	10.4	-3.7	4.9
Cuba	10.3	5.9	-42.9	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>165.8</b>	<b>213.8</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Share selected countries in total (%)</i>	96	93		

Source: Traces

**TABLE 12 - Organic import volumes of wheat by exporting country, 2018 and 2019 (thousand t)**

	2018 imports	2019 imports	Change (%)	Share (% 2019)
Ukraine	75.4	64.8	-14.1	31.8
Turkey	52.1	44.7	-14.2	21.9
United Arab Emirates	43.6	0.0	-100.0	0.0
Kazakhstan	31.0	62.8	102.7	30.8
Canada	14.4	13.4	-6.8	6.6
Moldova, Republic Of	11.7	8.8	-24.7	4.3
Russian Federation	10.4	6.8	-34.4	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>241.9</b>	<b>203.9</b>	<b>-15.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Share selected countries in total (%)</i>	99	99		

Source: Traces

**TABLE 13 - Organic import volumes of oilseeds, other than soyabeans, by exporting country, 2018 and 2019 (thousand t)**

	2018 imports	2019 imports	Change (%)	Share (% 2019)
Turkey	44.8	37.8	-15.4	23.6
Ukraine	28.8	29.1	1.2	18.2
China	20.8	21.3	2.5	13.3
Moldova, Republic Of	15.7	15.7	0.1	9.8
India	13.7	13.2	-3.9	8.2
Kazakhstan	7.7	12.5	60.7	7.8
Uganda	2.5	5.4	120.6	3.4
United Arab Emirates	39.3	0.0	-100.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>192.5</b>	<b>160.1</b>	<b>-16.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Share selected countries in total (%)</i>	90	84		

Source: Traces

**TABLE 14 - Organic import volumes of vegetables, fresh, chilled and dried, by exporting country, 2018 and 2019 (thousand t)**

	2018 imports	2019 imports	Change (%)	Share (% 2019)
Egypt	32.4	41.5	28.2	26.1
Israel	33.8	34.3	1.4	21.5
Turkey	34.1	26.4	-22.4	16.6
Russian Federation	7.2	13.5	87.6	8.5
China	10.6	13.3	25.8	8.4
Ukraine	3.6	6.9	95.5	4.4
United Arab Emirates	5.2	0.0	-100.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>147.5</b>	<b>159.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Share selected countries in total (%)</i>	86	85		

Source: Traces

**TABLE 15 - Organic import volumes of unroasted coffee, tea in bulk & maté, by exporting country, 2018 and 2019 (thousand t)**

	2018 imports	2019 imports	Change (%)	Share (% 2019)
Peru	39.6	45.6	15.3	32.3
Honduras	39.4	36.7	-6.8	25.9
Mexico	9.1	10.4	14.6	7.4
India	6.4	7.8	21.2	5.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>127.2</b>	<b>141.4</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Share selected countries in total (%)</i>	74	71		

Source: Traces

**TABLE 16 - Organic import volumes of fruit, fresh or dried, excluding citrus & tropical fruit, by exporting country, 2018 and 2019 (thousand t)**

	2018 imports	2019 imports	Change (%)	Share (% 2019)
Turkey	30.1	30.8	2.4	23.0
Argentina	30.3	23.1	-23.5	17.3
Ukraine	13.0	14.7	13.1	11.0
New Zealand	16.8	14.1	-16.3	10.5
Serbia	13.1	10.4	-20.8	7.7
Chile	14.5	9.6	-34.1	7.1
Morocco	5.1	5.5	6.9	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>146.1</b>	<b>133.7</b>	<b>-8.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Share selected countries in total (%)</i>	84	81		

Source: Traces

**TABLE 17 - Organic import volumes of soyabeans by exporting country, 2018 and 2019 (thousand t)**

	2018 imports	2019 imports	Change (%)	Share (% 2019)
Togo	19.7	42.3	115.0	32.1
China	23.5	28.2	20.3	21.4
India	20.5	21.6	5.4	16.3
Ukraine	13.3	17.1	29.0	13.0
Kazakhstan	4.0	7.4	86.1	5.6
Uganda	9.8	2.3	-76.7	1.7
Turkey	6.1	0.0	-100.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>132.1</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Share selected countries in total (%)</i>	91	90		

Source: Traces

**TABLE 18 - Organic import volumes of fruit juices by exporting country, 2018 and 2019 (thousand t)**

	2018 imports	2019 imports	Change (%)	Share (% 2019)
Turkey	22.9	21.9	-4.8	25.3
Mexico	19.1	21.6	13.2	25.0
Morocco	5.7	6.4	11.9	7.4
Ukraine	5.9	4.5	-24.8	5.2
China	5.8	2.3	-59.9	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Share selected countries in total (%)</i>	67	66		

Source: Traces

**TABLE 19 - Organic import volumes of rice by exporting country, 2018 and 2019 (thousand t)**

	2018 imports	2019 imports	Change (%)	Share (% 2019)
Pakistan	21.1	25.4	20.3	36.1
India	19.3	17.5	-9.5	24.8
Thailand	10.5	10.0	-5.4	14.1
Argentina	4.4	5.5	26.2	7.8
United States	147.9	0.0	-100.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>216.0</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>-67.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Share selected countries in total (%)</i>	94	83		

Source: Traces



**TABLE 20 - Organic import volumes of cocoa beans by exporting country, 2018 and 2019 (thousand t)**

	2018 imports	2019 imports	Change (%)	Share (% 2019)
Dominican Republic	27.1	24.2	-10.4	36.9
Peru	15.5	12.9	-17.0	19.6
Sierra Leone	7.7	11.2	45.4	17.0
Congo, Democratic Republic Of	9.9	5.7	-42.4	8.6
Uganda	5.1	3.2	-36.3	4.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>-11.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Share selected countries in total (%)</i>	88	87		

Source: Traces

**TABLE 21 - Organic import volumes of preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts, by exporting country, 2018 and 2019 (thousand t)**

	2018 imports	2019 imports	Change (%)	Share (% 2019)
Ecuador	10.5	12.6	20.6	22.2
India	8.0	8.5	6.6	14.9
Costa Rica	4.7	5.5	17.2	9.6
Turkey	4.7	5.2	9.3	9.1
Chile	6.9	2.6	-62.3	4.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Share selected countries in total (%)</i>	63	60		

Source: Traces

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